



SWAFFHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the

REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1965

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health : A. AFNAN, L.A.H., D.P.H. (Engl:)
M.D., D.L.O. (Teh:)

Public Health Inspector : D.B. FOWELL, C.S.I.B.,
M.A.P.H.I.

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SWAFFHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1965

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health Services of the District for the year 1965.

INTRODUCTION

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population was 9,750, this is more than the last year's figures of 9,500.

There were 191 live births of which 11 were illegitimate. The adjusted birth rate is 20.3.

During the year there were 115 deaths, the adjusted death rate is 12.4.

There was one infant death (deaths under 1 year) giving an infant mortality rate of 5.2 which is very much below that of England and Wales. The infant death occurred under 4 weeks of age and was associated with congenital malformation. There were also four still births, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 25.6.

The other deaths were mostly attributed to diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Heart diseases cause over two hundred thousand deaths annually. Since disease of the Coronary arteries was first shown in annual statistics in 1928, the number of deaths from this condition has been steadily rising. The increasing age of the population accounts for some of the increase, but between 1940 and 1962 there was an increase in the actual death rate due to this condition, in each age group over the age of twenty-five. In 1962 deaths from both arteriosclerosis and degenerative heart diseases accounted for 27% of all deaths. The number of people who die from arteriosclerosis and degenerative heart diseases is alarmingly high, and many of them are women and men in the prime of life.

Studies have shown that high fat diets, cigarette smoking, taking of alcohol, high systolic blood pressure, and nervousness, are contributing and responsible factors. A great effort of will is needed to keep to a balanced diet, to avoid smoking and alcohol, and to remaining more placid.

Apart from the continuing attempts to prevent the occurrence of coronary diseases by better knowledge of ethrology and prevention, there should be an effort to reach the victim of a coronary immediately for instant treatment. If we reach these patients within the first half an hour, lots of lives could be saved. Therefore there is a need for special ambulances, manned by doctors, similar to obstetric flying squads, and fully equipped with oxygen, respirators and defibrilators.

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Alcoholism is a disease, and mainly a disease of the mind, of the whole personality rather than of the body. Drinking is at first the solace and then the scourge.

Alcoholism is a problem which goes deeper into society than is usually recognised. Like any other illness, it affects productivity and prosperity, and is therefore a national health problem. The loss to industry through alcoholism is estimated at about £300 million a year. Figures show that hospital treatment in England and Wales for alcoholism has gone up from 1,775 in 1953 to 5,536 in 1964. In Scotland they have risen from 732 in 1956 to 2,188 in 1964. The demand for treatment in hospital is rising as facilities develop.

A stone slab on the vicarage wall at Kindford, West Sussex, under the heading of "The Degredation of Drunkenness" bears this grim warning:

"There is no sin which doth more deface God's image than drunkenness, it disguiseth a person and doth even unman him. Drunkenness makes him have the throat of a fish, the belly of a swine and the head of an ass. Drunkenness is the shame of nature, the extinguisher of reason, the shipwreck of chastity, and the murderer of conscience. Drunkenness is hurtful to the body. The cup kills more than cannon, it causes dropsies, catarrhs, apoplexies, it fills the eye with fire, and the legs with water, and turns the body into a hospital".

According to the statement by the Minister of Transport, one in five of all car drivers and motor cyclists killed on the roads, would still be alive, if they had not been drinking. When the nation is afflicted by assiduous advertising for drinks, it is not surprising that many young people become addicted to drink.

In Norfolk, we are less afflicted by road accidents than some parts of the country, as our roads are less crowded (except the main roads). But accidents do occur, due to some act of folly or misjudgment. The car is a potentially lethal weapon. We must realise the fact, that to be allowed to drive on a public highway, is a privilege, not a right.

There were 397,937 casualties in road accidents in Britain in 1965. This is 3 per cent over the 1964 figure. There were 7,952 road deaths, 2 per cent more than in 1964. Casualties to pedestrians went up by 4,586 or nearly 6 per cent. Do we really have to kill nearly eight thousand people every year and accept these totals as inevitable? As the Duke of Edinburgh has mentioned, "There is one cause of accidents which it should be possible to get rid of - ignorance; ignorance of the risk, ignorance of highway code, and ignorance of good road manners".

£120,000 was spent last year by the Ministry of Health on propaganda against smoking. Posters formed the bulk of the effort and were displayed in schools, hospitals, local authority premises, surgeries and from time to

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time on hoardings, public transport, Press and magazines and on television. Other methods used were films and talks for school children.

There is evidence from social surveys, of an increasing understanding by the public of these dangers and there has been a drop since 1961 in the proportion of the adult population who are smokers.

An analysis of the personality traits of a selected group of cigarette-smoking nursing school, college and high school students, by Havard University Psychology Department indicated that smoking students were less self-reliant, less dependable, less persevering, less trusting, less orderly in their personal habits, and less mannerly and refined, but more extroverted and gregarious.

I would like to draw attention to the considerable danger of Brucellosis. Any milk which has not been pasteurised, sterilised or boiled, if contaminated, is a dangerous vehicle. Estimates put the industry's loss because of Brucellosis at over £1 million annually. In an unprotected dairy herd an outbreak of Brucellosis can be a serious financial loss and in some cases lead to its break-up. No farmer can - or should - face this sort of risk.

The best method of protection is to vaccinate all female cattle during calfhood and so build up a herd well-protected against the disease. This is a service which costs nothing. Calves can be vaccinated under the Ministry free service as soon as they reach four months of age.

During the year, the Minister of Health, after giving complete indemnity to any local health authority or statutory water undertaking, advised Medical Officers to approach local health authorities, to get their approval for plans to add fluoride to water supplies to provide protection against tooth decay. Fluoridation is a simple, effective and completely safe way of improving children's teeth.

An approach was made to the District Health Committee, but the decision was "to be deferred". By the end of 1965, 95 local health authorities had so far voted in favour of fluoridation and 52 against.

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
County Councils	34	11
County Boroughs	37	31
London Boroughs	10	-
Authorities with delegated functions	14	10
	<u>95</u>	<u>52</u>

It is a regrettable feature of the history of medical care in Britain that there have often been delays in introducing measures which could demonstrably improve the health of the nation. In Canada, for example, diphtheria immunisation virtually eliminated the disease as a cause of death from the early 1930's. Yet, almost a decade later,

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diphtheria was responsible for more than 2,000 deaths a year in the United Kingdom. It required a massive government publicity campaign in the 1940's to persuade mothers to have their babies immunised.

The use of silver nitrate drops to prevent blindness due to ophthalmia neonatorum, was first proposed in 1384. Yet as recently as 1922 in Britain ophthalmia neonatorum was responsible for 30 per cent of blindness in provincial schools for the blind. It was still responsible for 9 per cent of cases in 1944 - 60 years after an effective prophylactic measure had been described and advocated.


In conclusion, I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement throughout the year, and my appreciation of the work of the staff of the Department, including the clerical staff, who have always shown themselves willing in the care of Public Health.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. AFNAN

Medical Officer of Health



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Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	93,216
Estimated Resident Population	9,750
Rateable Value	£195,796
Sum produced by a Penny Rate	£780

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	91	89	180
Illegitimate	7	4	11
Totals	98	93	191

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population:-

Crude = 19.4

Adjusted = 20.3

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	2	2	4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births = 20.5

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	98	93	191
Still	2	2	4
Totals	100	95	195

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals	-	1	1

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total = 5.2 (per 1,000 live births)

Legitimate = Nil (per 1,000 legitimate births)

Illegitimate = 9.9 (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = Nil

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under one week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = Nil

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 25.6

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 7 Females - 4 Total - 11 = 5.2% of Total Live Births

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) = Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = Nil

Table 8. DEATHS (All Ages)

Males	Females	Total
66	49	115

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population = 11.7

Adjusted " " (" " " " " " " " = 10.5

Table 9. CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia	-	-	-
Other infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	1

Table 10.

NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	-	-	-
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	1	1
1 and under 5	-	-	-
5 and under 15	-	-	-
15 and under 25	1	-	1
25 and under 35	-	-	-
35 and under 45	-	1	1
45 and under 55	4	3	7
55 and under 65	15	3	18
65 and under 75	12	12	24
75 and over	34	29	63
Totals	66	49	115

Table 11.

CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	1	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	8	3	11
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	12	18
18. Coronary disease, angina	14	6	20
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
20. Other heart diseases	6	4	10
21. Other circulatory diseases	4	3	7
22. Influenza	2	1	3
23. Pneumonia	2	4	6
24. Bronchitis	4	-	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	6	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	66	49	115

Table 12.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Estimated Population	9,750	9,500	9,360	9,140	9,460
Total Births	195	187	185	180	183
Total Deaths	115	94	92	99	86
Birth Rate (Crude)	19.5	19.4	19.8	19.6	19.4
Death Rate (Crude)	11.7	9.8	9.8	10.8	9.1
Infant Deaths	1	2	3	3	2
Infant Mortality Rate	5.2	10.8	16.2	16.8	10.9
Stillbirths	4	2	9	1	5
Stillbirth Rate	20.5	10.8	46.4	30.5	26.6

Table 13(a)

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

	AGE GROUP										Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	Over 25	Age Unknown	
Scarlet Fever	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	10
Measles	2	7	14	15	17	73	8	5	2	1	144
Totals	3	10	15	17	20	78	8	5	2	1	159

Table 13(b)

	AGE GROUP						Total
	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-64	Over 65	Age Unknown	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	1	-	1	2

Table 14.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER - SWAFFHAM R.D.

Respiratory				Other			GRAND TOTAL
Year	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	Total	
1965	12	15	27	1	2	3	30
1964	12	14	26	1	3	4	30
1963	12	18	30	1	3	4	34
1962	11	15	26	2	2	4	30
1961	11	16	27	2	3	5	32

Table 15.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION 1965 : Health Area 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under 16	
Primary	241	373	61	20	28	30	753
Booster	3	60	96	23	224	155	561
Totals	244	433	157	43	252	185	1314

Table 16. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under 16	
Primary	241	373	61	20	27	13	735
Booster	3	60	96	23	227	175	584
Totals	244	433	157	43	254	188	1319

Table 17. WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under 16	
Primary	240	372	60	20	18	2	712
Booster	3	59	96	22	88	21	289
Totals	243	431	156	42	106	23	1001

Table 18. SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Health Area 6

Age at Date of Vaccination	Numbers Vaccinated	Numbers Re-vaccinated.
0 - 3 Months	28	-
3 - 6 Months	24	-
6 - 9 Months	19	-
9 -12 Months	32	-
1 Year	263	-
2 - 4 Years	57	4
5 -15 Years	55	12
Totals	448	16

Table 19. ORAL POLIOMYELITIS - Health Area 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under 16	
Primary	103	346	153	53	21	34	710
Booster	-	3	5	7	143	7	165
Totals	103	349	158	60	164	41	875

ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR
1965

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit hereunder my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1965.

1. RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Drainage & Sewerage	42
Housing	286
Refuse Collection and disposal	176
Food Premises	98
Water Supplies	43
Infectious Diseases	14
Moveable Dwellings	19
Factories	15
Rat Infestation	54
Milk & Dairies	12
Infestations	11
Miscellaneous	40
	<u>810</u>

2. COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

19 reported nuisances were investigated during the year mostly relating to drainage and the keeping of animals and poultry. No formal Notices were served, abatement being generally obtained by informal action.

3. HOUSING

During the year 12 Notices of Time and Place under the Housing Act 1957 were served on owners of property considered to be unfit for human occupation. This resulted in the making of 6 Demolition Orders and 6 Closing Orders. 22 houses were demolished during the year.

One Statutory Notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936 to carry out structural repairs to a dwelling, was made during the year. When this was not complied with, application was made to a Magistrates Court for a Nuisance Order which was granted and the Council awarded costs. The work was subsequently carried out within the time stipulated.

Applications for Improvement Grants were approved in respect of 22 houses. Of these, 8 were for Discretionary Grants for which the total grant approved was £2,904, and 14 were for Standard Grants.

	<u>GRANTS APPROVED</u>										
	1952/56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Total
Discretionary	78	15	41	22	12	14	16	17	13	8	236
Standard	-	-	-	5	29	23	19	28	21	14	139
Total	78	15	41	27	41	37	35	45	34	22	375

The number of improvements completed are as follows:

	1952/56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Total
Discretionary	45	27	21	46	19	12	13	21	11	13	228
Standard	-	-	-	1	18	12	22	24	25	16	118
Total	45	27	21	47	37	24	35	45	36	29	346



4. WATER SUPPLIES

A mains supply of water is available to the whole district with the exception of isolated houses and groups of houses, and in some of these cases there are private piped supplies.

Water was supplied to the Council's mains from nine sources and 26 samples were taken from these supplies for bacteriological examination. All these samples proved satisfactory with the exception of one reported as being suspicious, and this supply proved to be satisfactory upon re-examination.

10 samples from private sources were submitted for bacteriological examination, 5 of which proved satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory. In the cases of unsatisfactory supplies, endeavours were made to eliminate pollution.

5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No case of Poliomyelitis was reported during the year.

Reported cases of Scarlet Fever were investigated mainly to ascertain any connection of patients or contacts with food production.

Disinfection was carried out following the removal to hospital of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

One case of food poisoning by the organism salmonella typhimurium was investigated. The patient was taken ill on his arrival in this country from Spain where he had been in contact with a child with similar symptoms. No other members of the household were affected.

One case of anthrax occurring in a milk cow was investigated and arrangements made for the heat treatment of milk supplies. Disposal of the carcase and disinfection of the premises was carried out under the supervision of the police.

Seven reported cases of salmonella infection in calves were investigated and persons in contact with the animals advised on hygienic precautions.

During the year, posters were circulated drawing the attention of land workers of the advisability to be inoculated against tetanus infection.

6. DISINFESTATION

Investigation was made into the occurrence of scabies in five children of one family. Clothing and bedding were removed to Dereham Hospital for steam disinfection.

7. SEWERAGE

Most of the main centres of population are now served with public sewers, schemes having been completed in the parishes of Ashill, Beachamwell, Cockley Cloy, Great Cressingham, Bradenham, Gooderstone, Hilborough, Holme Hale, Mundford, Narborough, Necton, Oxborough, North Pickenham, South Pickenham, Sahan Toney, Sporle and Weeting.

During the year, new sewerage schemes were completed in the villages of Beachamwell and Oxborough and extensions completed to the existing systems in the villages of Hilborough and Sahan Toney. Documents were completed for providing sewers and disposal works in the village of Fouldon.

Housing sites and private houses not connected to the public sewer and served by septic tanks, have been attended to by the cesspool emptying service. Two free services a year are given to owners of houses incapable of being connected to a sewer. Otherwise a charge is made of 35/- for the first load and 20/- for any subsequent load on the same day.

465 visits to private properties were made during the year, 235 of which were free services.

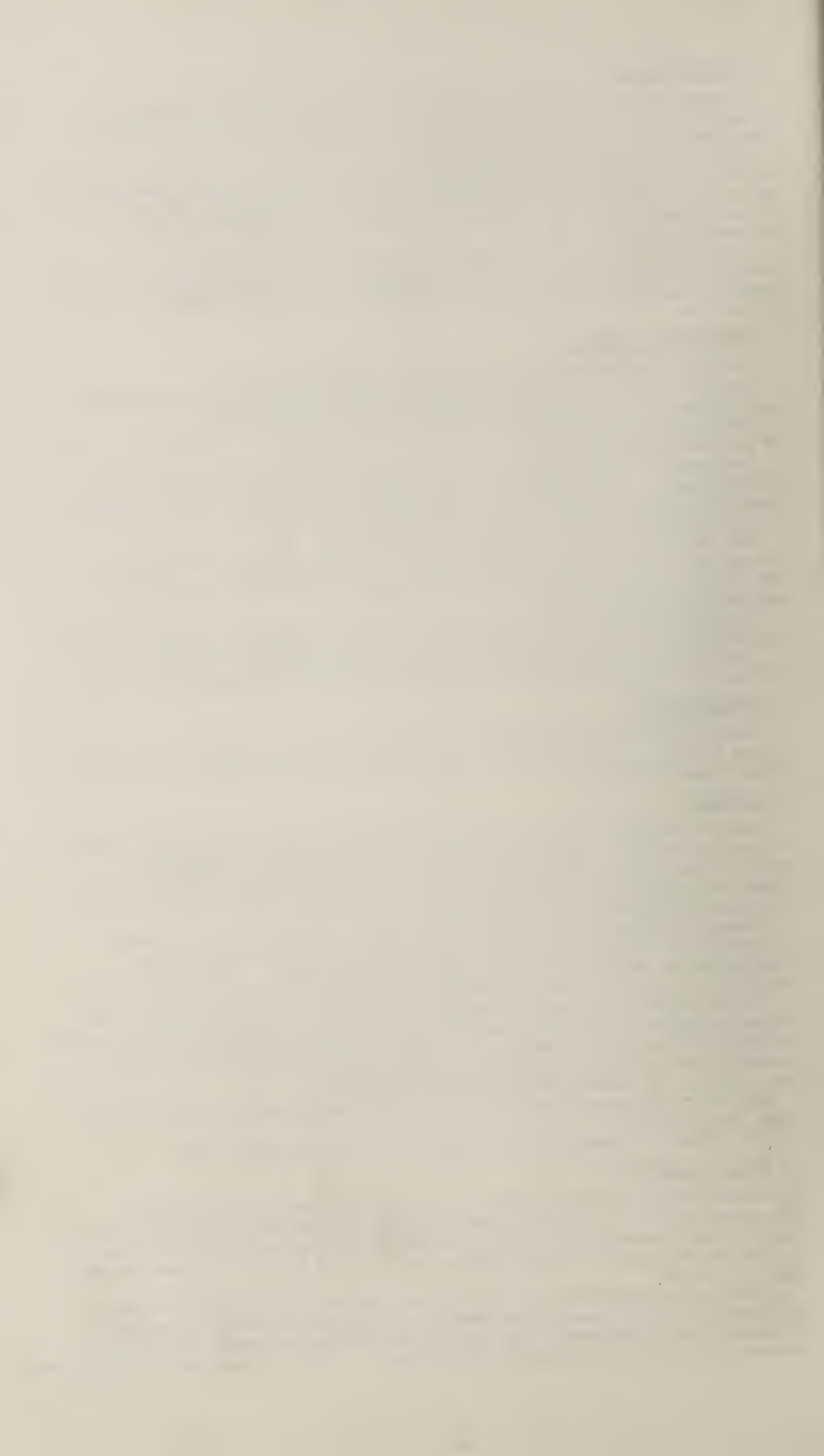
151 visits to Council House plants and sewage works were made.

8. PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection of household refuse took place at fortnightly intervals throughout the year, a kerbside collection being operated with three men and a Shelvoke and Drewery 16/18 cu.yd fore and aft tipping collection vehicle.

Two refuse tips were closed during the year and tipping continued at the remaining five.

Following unsatisfactory conditions at Mundford tip, collections were re-arranged so that this pit was used on only three consecutive days each fortnight, and a contractor was engaged to bulldoze and cover the tipped refuse on the day following the last deposit. This arrangement has worked well,



and the tip has been maintained in a tidy condition.

Other tips were mostly levelled by hand by the collection staff.

During the year 638 loads of refuse were collected.

15 litter baskets have been provided in various villages and are emptied at the times of refuse collection.

9. FOOD

Premises coming within the jurisdiction of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, numbered 73.

Type of Premises	Number	Complying with Regulation 16	To which Regulation 19 applies	Complying with Regulation 19
General Stores	36	36	33	33
Butchers Shops	3	3	3	3
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	1	1
Bakehouses	1	1	1	1
Cafes	4	4	4	4
Public Houses	24	24	24	24
Poultry Processing Plants	4	4	3	3

98 visits to food premises were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness was found to be generally good and only minor infringements were requested to be rectified.

Mobile shops and delivery vans were checked for cleanliness whenever possible but as the majority of these operate from premises in other districts, it is not always easy to ensure when they are trading in this area.

One mobile fish and chip shop operator was advised to cease trading in the district following failure to comply with an informal Notice to carry out work to the van. This produced the desired effect and better conditions prevailed.

The following food was condemned as unfit for human consumption:

30 tins of Victoria Plums
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb packets of Butter
3 packets of Seedless Raisins.

30 samples of Ice Cream were taken from retailers and all proved to be satisfactory.

10. MILK AND DAIRIES

11 Milk Distributors and 8 Dairies are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. Regular inspections of premises have been made.

Investigation was made into reported cases of brucella abortus occurring in cows of two herds of milking cows. No retail milk or dairy sales were involved and arrangements were made for alternative supplies for the occupiers of the premises.

12. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

At the end of the year, there were four licensed sites for individual caravans in the district. Other caravans were in use but were within the curtilage of dwelling houses and used incidentally to such dwellings, thus being exempt from the necessity to be licensed.

A licensed site for 25 caravans was in operation during the year. Caravans on this site are owned by the site operators and each has piped water, water carriage drainage and bath incorporated in its design, drainage being to a private disposal works.

13. RODENT CONTROL

Warfarin bait was again provided free to householders where rat or mouse infestation was present. The public showed awareness of this service and there was a good demand for bait. This occurred mostly during the winter months, particularly after the clearance of sugar beet crops, when rats migrate in search of other sources of food.

Refuse tips were continuously baited by the collection staff and infestation kept at a minimum.

14. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the district.

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PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
i. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	15	15	-	-
ii. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total...	15	15	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.B. FOXWELL

Public Health Inspector

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR
for 1965.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1965
as follows:-

1. WATER SUPPLIES.

In all except the sparsely populated areas the Council have provided piped water which, with the exception of the parish of Weeting, where it is purchased from the Ely Water Board supply, is obtained from our own sources. The Council sells water from the Bradenham Headworks to Dereham U.D.C. and Mitford and Launditch R.D.C.

EASTERN AREA (OR AREA 'B')

This area is made up of the parishes of Bradenham, Holme Hale, Ashill, Saham Toney, North Pickenham, South Pickenham, Necton, Sporle, Gt. & Lt. Cressingham. In addition to these, water is supplied in bulk from the Bradenham Headworks to the parishes of Little Dunham and Shipdham which are in the Mitford and Launditch Rural District. Part of the Swaffham Urban District also receives water from Bradenham, and the whole of the above area is supplied by a Regional Scheme with the Headworks at Bradenham.

The source at Bradenham has two boreholes sunk into the chalk, one 18" diameter and the other 24" diameter and being 400' and 350' deep respectively. The raw water is of a high standard of purity, is reasonably hard and contains a quantity of iron which makes it unsuitable for domestic use without treatment. A "Permutit Spiractor" type of lime softening plant successfully removes all carbonate hardness and iron. The treated water has a hardness figure of approximately 140 parts per million with no iron content and a fluoride content of 0.15 p.p.m.

Frequent bacteriological sampling was undertaken during the year and details of these are given with the Public Health Inspector's section of this report. All samples were satisfactory.

During the year the Bradenham Headworks and Reservoir were enlarged and a supply of water was made available to Dereham U.D.C. and an extended area of the Mitford and Launditch Rural District. The pumping plant, softeners and filters have all been made three times larger and the storage reservoir has been made 1,250,000 gallons capacity.

Details of the number of connections made to this scheme are given in the following table:-

CONNECTIONS AREA 'B'.

Parish	Number
Ashill	188
Bradenham	180
Great Cressingham	85
Little Cressingham	66
Holme Hale	115
Necton	326
Pickenham, North	142
Pickenham, South	39
Saham Toney	337
Sporle.	208

The total consumption for the Bradenham source is approximately 340,000 gallons per day during normal periods. During the hot weather we encountered the usual seasonal increase in consumption which caused daily figures to rise to as much as 450,000 gallons and to drop again very rapidly with the arrival of rainy weather.

Contd.....

WESTERN AREA (OR AREA 'A')

In this area are the parishes of Beachamwell, Gooderstone (with a single headworks at Gooderstone), Cockley Cley, Foulden, Hilborough, Mundford, Narborough, Oxborough and Weeting (supplied in bulk from Ely and Mildenhall Water Board). With the exception of Weeting, these parishes are supplied from small village schemes. The Headworks in each comprise a 6" bore with submersible pump, supplying water either to a high level tank or in some cases, pressure set. Water from these sources is hard and only contains traces of iron. It is therefore possible to supply direct to the consumer without treatment of any kind. This also means that these small schemes can be made completely automatic and operated with little attention. The quantity of water consumed in these parishes is given in the following table:-

Beachamwell & Gooderstone (Headworks at Gooderstone)	...	22,000 g.p.d.
Cockley Cley	...	3,000 g.p.d.
Foulden	...	4,000 g.p.d.
Hilborough	...	4,000 g.p.d.
Mundford	...	65,000 g.p.d.
Narborough	...	30,000 g.p.d.
Oxborough	...	5,000 g.p.d.
Weeting (supplied in bulk from Ely & Mildenhall Water Board)	...	70,000 g.p.d.
		<u>203,000 g.p.d.</u>

The pumping capacity at Mundford has been increased to 5,000 gallons per hour and this has now made it possible to deal more comfortably with the rather high demand in this village.

At Weeting, where consumption increased due to new housing development, a booster station was installed on the delivery main from the Ely Water Board, and this resulted in a great improvement in pressure conditions in the whole parish.

During the year various link mains were laid to give better pressure and as a result the village of Little Cressingham and Great Cressingham now receive water from the Regional Scheme with its headworks at Bradenham.

During the hot weather these figures may increase by as much as 50 per cent in the same way as shown earlier in the case of Area 'B'.

The total normal daily consumption over the whole district was therefore approximately 543,000 gallons per day.

Connections in the various parishes in Area 'A' are shown in the following table:-

CONNECTIONS AREA 'A'.

Parish	Number
Beachamwell	78
Cockley Cley	53
Foulden	89
Gooderstone	112
Hilborough	68
Mundford and	296
Ickburgh	
Narborough	169
Oxborough	69
Weeting	343

2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Council's programme for providing main drainage facilities in the whole district is now nearing completion, and in fact the Sewage Disposal Scheme for the Parish of Foulden was prepared during the year. The only parishes now left without main sewerage are those with very small populations, which would be uneconomic to sewer.

A gradual increase in the population of the Rural District has resulted in the Disposal Works in four of the larger parishes becoming overloaded and the Council have drawn up a programme for enlarging these works. It will be seen from the schedule of Sewer Connections that these parishes are Mundford, Necton, Sporle and Weeting, where the number of actual connections exceed the design capacity of the works.

SCHEDULE OF SEWER CONNECTIONS.

Connections allowed for.	Parish.	Connections Total Estimated.
88	Great Cressingham	58
72	Holme Hale	49
53	Hilborough	40
123	Mundford	165
169	Necton	197
177	North & South Pickenham	129
175	Ashill	80
120	Sporle	188
286	Weeting	320
286	Saham Toney	173
51	Cockley Cley	34
149.	Bradenham	80
340	Narborough	125
145	Gooderstone & Oxborough	79
75	Beachamwell	33

It is noteworthy that the Council's early policy of making water supply and sewers available in the whole district made housing development easier and more attractive resulting in the gradual growth of population and making necessary the increase in size of the disposal works.

3. HOUSING.

Eighteen new Council Houses were completed during the year, bringing the total number of dwellings owned by the Council up to 1,063.

As well as the Council Houses completed during the year, there were 66 dwellings built by private enterprise for owner-occupation.

The following Table shows how private enterprise and council house building compares over the past five years.

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED.

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Private Enterprise	25	79	45	70	66
Council Houses	36	15	17	16	18

From this table it can be seen that the trend is still toward less Council Housing and more private building, and this is due, I think in no small measure to the Council's encouragement to owner-occupiers, and of course that every parish has water and sewers.

The latest type of Old Peoples Bungalows at present in course of construction by the Council also deserves a mention. These are being built with every possible amenity for the elderly, including complete thermal insulation of walls, floors and roof and full electric central heating. In this field I consider the Council are taking the maximum advantage of all modern building methods and I am sure that ultimately such an effort can only be rewarded by success, when these bungalows have been completed and occupied, despite the natural initial reluctance of older people to break with longer established methods of heating.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E.M.JENKINS

Surveyor & Water Engineer.

